

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the performance of a thorough search. Claims 1 and 12 were previously canceled. Claims 2, 13, 23 and 33 are amended. Hence, Claims 2-11 and 13-45 are now pending in the application. Each issue raised in the Final Office Action mailed March 4, 2010 is addressed hereinafter.

I. INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Examiner Augustine is thanked for conducting a telephone interview with applicants' representative Małgorzata Kulczycka on April 8, 2010.

Goals of the interview were to ensure common understanding of the claimed inventive process and the distinctions over Underwood and Underwood2. In particular, Claim 1 and proposed amendments thereof were discussed.

The Examiner indicated that the proposed amendment to the claims would overcome the cited references Underwood and Underwood2. Furthermore, the Examiner stated that this Reply to the Office Action should be submitted to the USPTO without a Request for Continued Examination (RCE). Moreover, the Examiner indicated that should any additional amendments be required to put the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner will enter such amendments via an Examiner's Amendment.

II. ISSUES RELATING TO ALLEGED PRIOR ART

A. CLAIMS 2-11 AND 13-45 – 35 USC § 103: UNDERWOOD, UNDERWOOD2

Claims 2-11 and 13-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Underwood, John et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,697,825 ("Underwood") in view of Underwood, Roy Aaron., U.S. Patent No. 6,523,027 ("Underwood2"). (Final Office Action, pages 2-3) The rejection is respectfully traversed.

CLAIM 2

Among other features, present Claim 2 recites:

automatically generating a consistent user interface for an application program by assisting a user with building an HTML user interface page by: [...]

based on a second user request received from the user through the browser,
selecting a first panel from the one or more panels and including the first
panel in the HTML user interface page;
**wherein the first panel is dynamically generated using the one or more
widgets and comprises a programmed template with a user-interface
content;**
**wherein the user-interface content comprises any of user controls,
programmable buttons and action buttons; [...]**
generating the specified dynamic layout, at runtime, and presenting to the user, **a user-
interface utility** comprising the HTML user interface page that includes the first
widget arranged into the specified dynamic layout within the first panel;

Support for the amendment is provided at least in paragraphs [41]-[45], [37], [49], [52], [57] and [65] of the applicants' specification.

It is well founded that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the references cited and relied upon must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. In addition, a sufficient factual basis to support the obviousness rejection must be proffered. *In re Freed*, 165 USPQ 570 (CCPA 1970); *In re Warner*, 154 USPQ 173 (CCPA 1967); *In re Lunsford*, 148 USPQ 721 (CCPA 1966).

Claim 2 recites one or more features that are not described in Underwood and Underwood2, individually or in combination. For example, Underwood and Underwood2 fail to describe "automatically generating a consistent user interface [utility] for an application program by assisting a user with building an HTML user interface page by: [...] selecting a first panel from the one or more panels and including the first panel in the HTML user interface page; wherein the first panel is dynamically generated using the one or more widgets and comprises a programmed template with a user-interface content; and wherein the user-interface content comprises any of user controls, programmable buttons and action buttons."

The Office Action alleges that Underwood describes selecting a first panel, as recited in Claim 2, in Underwood's columns 22-24 and 41, in which Underwood describes an Image Definer. (Office Action: page 4) This is incorrect because Underwood's Image Definer is a predefined graphic user interface (GUI) panel supplied from a vendor to a user and that cannot be dynamically generated by the user, as claimed. Underwood's Image Definer provides tools

to manage images which can be imported to a website (Underwood: Col. 22, ll. 12 to Col. 29, ll. 8), but does not use widgets selected by the user, and does not comprise a programmed template with a user-interface content, such as buttons and action buttons, as claimed. Underwood's Image Definer is not a **programmed template**, as claimed.

The remaining panels in Underwood are a WYSIWYG panel (Underwood: FIG. 42, area 4205) and a display panel (Underwood: FIG. 42, area 4235), described in Underwood's column 23. These panels are part of a website builder, **but cannot be dynamically generated using one or more widgets selected by a user**, as claimed.

Underwood2 does not cure the deficiencies of Underwood with respect to automatically generating a consistent user interface [...], as claimed. In columns 153 and 159, Underwood2 describes a control panel that is used to install and configure a database. However, Underwood2' control panel **cannot be dynamically generated using widgets selected by a user**, as claimed. In column 173, 175-177 and 185, Underwood2 describes that the user may adjust a width of a panel and alignment of the panel; However, a user cannot **select** a panel from one or more panels, **assign some widgets** to the selected panel, and have the selected panel become part of a dynamic layout generated after the HTML user interface page is built, as claimed.

Even in combination, neither reference describes assisting a user with building an HTML user interface page by allowing the user to **select a panel** from one or more panels, **include the panel in the HTML user interface page, wherein the panel is dynamically generated using widgets and comprises a programmed template with user-interface content**, as claimed. Further, neither reference describes dynamic content generation, dynamic content manipulation and dynamic layout generation, recited in Claim 2, to allow the users to build user interfaces that have a consistent look and feel. No combination enables a developer to select specific panels, assign widgets to the selected panels and specify layouts for the user interface that can be dynamically generated and manipulated, as claimed, and thus, that provides a consistent look and feel.

Therefore, Claim 2 recites one or more features that are not described or suggested by Underwood and Underwood2, individually or in combination. Thus, Claim 2 is patentable over Underwood and Underwood2. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

CLAIMS 13, 23 AND 33

Claims 13, 23, and 33 recite features similar to those in Claim 2. Therefore, Claims 13, 23 and 33 are patentable over Underwood and Underwood2 for the same reasons as Claim 2. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

B. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The claims that are not discussed above depend directly or indirectly on the claims that have been discussed. Therefore, those claims are patentable for the reasons given above. In addition, each of the dependent claims separately introduces features that independently render the claim patentable. However, due to the fundamental differences already identified, and to expedite positive resolution of the examination, separate arguments are not provided for each of the dependent claims at this time.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. A petition for extension of time is hereby made to the extent necessary to make this reply timely filed. If any applicable fee is missing or insufficient, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any applicable fee to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

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